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Third. If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count: *Provided, however,* That reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this act.

Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: *Provided,* That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First. In case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Second. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: *Provided,* That the term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: *And provided further,* That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

SEC. 9. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in this State from which he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, designating it, said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. That the term "Territory," as used in this act, shall include the insular possessions of the United States. The word "person," as used in this act, shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, or association as well as that of the person.

SEC. 11. That this act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the laws of those States which enact it.

Waters—Discharge of Waste into. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 19, 1914.)

Section 365 of chapter 15 of the sanitary code was amended so as to read as follows:

"No person, persons, company, or corporation shall cause, permit, or allow any sewage, drainage, factory refuse, or any foul or offensive liquid or other material to flow, leak, escape, or be emptied or discharged into the waters of any river, stream, canal, harbor, bay, or estuary, or into the sea within the city limits, excepting below low-water mark, and in such manner and under such conditions that no nuisance can or shall be caused thereby or as a result thereof.

"The discharge of skimmings, filter-press mud, filtrates, acid, or alkali wash-waters, spoiled tirups, or of other polluting materials, from plants making or refining sugar, into lakes, rivers, bayous, or other streams is prohibited.

"The above waste shall be discharged onto fields so that the liquid portion thereof will filter through the soil before reaching the drainage ditches.

"All sugar houses must be equipped with the necessary equipment, such as collecting vats, pumps, and piping, to carry out this regulation.

"This regulation shall not apply where the wastes are discharged into the Mississippi River or into ditches leading to swamps or bayous where, in the opinion of the State board of health, no nuisance or menace to health will result from such discharge."

Births and Deaths—Registration—Fees of Registrars—Certified Copies of Records.
(Act 60, July 9, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That the registrars or health officers or others charged by existing law with the collecting or reporting of vital statistics shall be entitled to have and to receive, in the manner hereinafter provided, the following fees:

For each birth reported to the Louisiana State Board of Health, 25 cents.

For each monthly report to the Louisiana State Board of Health showing no births and no deaths, 25 cents.

Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be operative in, the parish of Orleans, in which the fees for recordation of vital statistics are otherwise fixed by law: *And provided further*, That the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans shall continue to fully report vital statistics to the State board of health.

SEC. 2. That the fees herein above specified shall be paid by the parish, police jury, or local municipal treasurer upon the warrant drawn by the president and secretary of the Louisiana State Board of Health in favor of such registrar or health officer or other person charged by law with reporting vital statistics.

SEC. 3. That in the event of the failure or refusal of the parish, police jury, or local municipal treasurer to pay such warrant the Louisiana State Board of Health shall have right to compel such payment forthwith by mandamus or other summary process, in any city, justice of the peace, or district court: *Provided, however*, That there shall always be affixed to any warrant drawn under the authority of this act an itemized detailed statement of the deaths and births reported by the person in whose favor the warrant is drawn, which statement shall show the name, residence, age, color, and date of death of each person whose death is reported, and the name, residence, and color of the parents and date of birth of each child whose birth is reported.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of any registrar, or other person in charge of vital statistic records, to furnish any applicant a certified copy of the record of any birth or death registered in the records under his charge or control under the provisions of the Sanitary Code and of this act, for which he shall be entitled to a fee of not more than 50 cents, to be paid by the applicant. Any such copy of the record of a birth or death, when properly certified by the State or local registrar to be a true copy, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein recited. For any search of the files and records, when no certified copy is made, the State or local registrar shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents for each hour or fractional hour of time of search, to be paid by the applicant. The local registrar shall furnish the State board of health with duplicate copies of all certificates issued.

SEC. 5. That the State board of health shall have the power, right, and authority to force the compliance with this act upon the part of those charged with duties hereunder by writ of mandamus or other appropriate summary proceedings and in any court of competent jurisdiction, and that any failure to comply with the terms of a judgment or order in favor of said State board of health issued by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished as contempt of court.